THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,510. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about 20th February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship, WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 620 Tons, CHARLES ASHBY, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

TO SAIL EARLY IN MARCH. The A 1 Clipper Ship GREYHOUND, 1410 Tons. Has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain JACKSON on board, or to LECKIE & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. A through ticket for travellers to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyds Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16. *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship SINGAPORE, (1,896 Tons and 500 H. P.) Captain J. G. GRINLEY, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st March, at 9 A.M., from Maragon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for the railway between Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 18th February, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday, the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Steam Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the Shipment and Forwarding of Cargo, with view to the subsequent settlement in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited), will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, (800 Tons, 180 H. P.) Captain C. CALDER, above with Mails, and Passengers 12 hours from the arrival the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

N. B.—Nothing will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited), will despatch the S. S. MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, as above, calling at the usual intermediate Ports on 28th February, at 4 P.M. punctually.

Agents for B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PILOT, C. PUDGE COMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bank Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHAND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 17th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next Bombay, 17th February 1863.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.

W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large assortment of the

Casimir Gloves.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than the KID.

W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 29, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests with subscriptions to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

G. RYAN, *President.*
W. G. CORKE *Secretary.*
J. H. BLAKEMAN, *Treasurer.*
C. LAKE,
T. WOOD,
S. WRIGHT,
T. D. HEWETT,
R. WALLACE,
} *Members.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MRS. MARY GREY, Widow of the late Mr. F. GREY, has contracted to sell her Cart, known by the name of "Moorghabbai *alias* Chirmada Batt," with the Stables, Premises, and Out-houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Mahim; the said Cart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-9th square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the Cart of Dinnajee Luxmunjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Cart or Premises or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 57th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons not registered, who may be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,
NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery require Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The usual Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee, at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1863, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half year, and to consider the proposal, that in honor of the memory of the late Bomonjee Hormusjee, Esq., the name of the Company for the future be "The Bomonjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, Feb. 10th, 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Original Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collom *v.* Vivesati.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for that time they conducted the late Established Hotel, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR. VINCENT having OPENED SCHOOL at No. 17, Meadow Street, (under Mr. Vesnyek Esq's Office) begs to notify to Mr. MEARS' late Pupils that he is unable to accommodate all, and therefore is compelled to take the first that present themselves for admission.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 10th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Education of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views of Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahabaleshwar, Jeejoor and Karlee, the latter with descriptive of Elephants, Kajee Wilson.

Letter Press

ALSO,

Series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

The following Admiralty Charts, being the Latest Issue, are Now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	3	0
African Coast, sub Kyah	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1 In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 per Copy.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Apollo Street, the Englandic, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in Roman, Mahratti, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Mahratta Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee 8 Annas.

Mahratta New Testament, Pica 4 annas.

Gujerathi ditto, Pica 4 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, Pica edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

ACCOUNTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL CO. from the Commencement of TAXATION OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition, Revised, comprising a complete Practical and Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and European, and miscellaneous matters, forming a useful book of reference connected with the Kitchen, Table, &c., particularly to be immediately required by Families, Housekeepers, Stewards, residing at the Presidencies or out-stations. By a Lady, Author of "Manual of Gardening for W Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Wanted.

WANTED, IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, A CLERK. Address C. care of the *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET.—Apartments in Forbes Street, formerly the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 16th Feb. 1863.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street next door to TREACHER & Co.'s

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A London-built HANSOM CAB. Price, Rupees Four hundred. Apply to the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adanson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to

JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEWUNBAYE WIDOW.

Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Property at Khandalla belonging to S. ADAMSON, Esquire, consisting of Bungalows, Out-buildings, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds.

The Property which occupies about ten acres of ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Country, and is open to direct sea-breeze.

The Garden is well-stocked with trees, shrubs, and plants, and there is also a very productive kitchen garden, a good carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the grounds, to the Bungalow, which is almost alone on a half-mile Plateau in the Khandalla Railway Station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing Station on the Ghaut Incline, where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows furnished or unfurnished, a list of the furniture, and all other information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to Mr. DADABHAI MOOLJI, a Christmas Gift for this Lancashire Fund. By Mrs. Henry Wood 2 4

DADABHAI MOOLJI, General Broker, &c., 29 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated in the CANTONMENT OF WELLINGTON, NEILGHERRIES.

W. E. SCHMIDT,

will offer for Sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, WELLINGTON, on FRIDAY the 27th MARCH 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, a substantially built House (with furniture) Out Offices, and Grounds, at present occupied by Captain Farewell, Madras Staff Corps. The House ;—on the Ground of the best barrel brick, cleanam, and tank ;—on the Ground floor, a Verandah, Drawing and Dining Room, Bed Room, Dressing and Bath Room, Kitchen and pantry ; on the Upper floor Three Bed rooms and Bath Rooms ; the Offices comprise Coach House, Stabling for 4 horses, Godowns, Servants quarters, Cowhouse, &c. also a bachelor's quarters.

There is a capital VEGETABLE and FLOWER GARDEN and a stream of water through the Garden.

The Title Deeds and a Plan of the Furniture can be seen on reference to W. E. Schmidt, and a descriptive account of the property can be obtained on reference to MESSRS. EDWARDS & Co. and BERTIE BROTHERS, Bangalore ; Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras ; and Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

Terms of Sale and other particulars will appear in Handbills.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas Yard complete. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE—

Brass Column and Reading Rules.

2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.

INK, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

MCCABE AND JONES WATCHES, CHUBB'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. For Sale.

McCabe's Gold and Silver Hunting Watch, Spring Capped latest improvement, with a certificate, and a Gold Hunting Case, Watch, by John Jones. Also, Chubb's Patent Wrought IRON FIRE SAFES, with Drawers, of all sizes, from 22 inches upwards. Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co., opposite Messrs. Lyon Brothers' Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Just received a few PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the Hill Tribes, such as Kotas, Korumbas, and Todas, Sir Charles Trevelyan. Apply to Jewajee Ruttonjee.

A few copies, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors, Miners, and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
Milner's Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Boggy-wallah to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close

There, Rs. 65 per month.

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medows Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support as he still continues to keep the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, and at cheaper prices for ready supplied, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Sranced Clump solid Boots ..
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots ..
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots ..
,, do. French Calf Walking do ..
,, Shooting Boots with double soles ..
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes ..
,, do. do. ..
Ladies ... Military Heel Boots ..
,, do. do. ..
,, Coloured Cashmere do. do. ..
Children's Button Cloth Boots ..
,, Patent Leather Clump Soles ..
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.

Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further notice has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes per ships of the *Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Boot Mart.

9th September 1862.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL.—Messrs. SOJEE, late FRAMJEE and COWASJEE PESTONJEE, have the pleasure to inform the Officers of the British Hotel, in the Fort, have now taken the Premises that they have bought up the business of MANJEE NUSSERWANJEE Family, Hotel from Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE and the Public, and hope that their long experience sufficient guarantee that they have maintained will be Ladies and Gentlemen continuance of the patronage of the they now seek.

And the Public in general for which

16th January 1863. BJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

With reference to the above claims against the Hope Hall is hereby notified that all forward to Messrs. SORABJEE Pilly Hotel should be pre- Proprietors, to whom all same dues and Co. the present paid. the Hotel should also be

JEEVUNJEE DABHOY.
NUSSERWANJEE DABHOY.
SORABJEE
FRAMJEE.
DINSHAWJEE DABHOY.
MANJEE.

January 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

Published this Day,

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY

FOR FEBRUARY 1863, CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF MALCOLM PAIT, MAHABLESHWUR ; WITH A MAP.

Oneida.—Check not the Tear.
Reminiscences of Christmas-eve. II.
A Word on the Nineteenth Century.
The Reign of terror in England.
THE TURF, VIEWED IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE HORSE, & HORSE-BREEDING, IN INDIA.
Okamundel ; Chapters VII. to IX.
SOCIOLOGY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.
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CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

(PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY TREACHER AND CO.)

FOR SALE.

A GUIDE TO MAHABULESHWAR, containing an account of Malcolm Pait, by the late Dr. JAS. MURRAY. With a coloured Map, Notes, and two Poems by the Revd. G. L. PENTON.—Price Rs. 2.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1863 are now falling due, and will be thankfully received. The names of all those who do not pay up before the 31st March will be struck out of our lists, as we cannot supply to any one unless payments are made in advance

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

	Rs.	A.
The Queen Maries : a romance of Holyrood. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
The Works of Thomas Hood, Vols. 6 and 7 concluding the series	9	0
Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. With illustrations, by Keeley Halswelle	5	12
A General Gazetteer, or compendious Geographical dictionary : containing descriptions of every country in the known world, &c. By R. Brookes, M.D. Revised and corrected by A. G. Findlay, F.R.G.S.	8	0
Horse Warranty : a plain and comprehensive Guide to the warranty to be noted, showing which are essential, and which are unimportant. By P. Howden	2	12
The Property which occupies about ten acres of ground is Half Hours with the Bible ; or the Children's Scripture Story Book, &c. Illustrated. By author of "Happy Sundays."	3	12
The Crown of Success ; or four heads to furnish. By A. L. O. E.	2	0
Early Ballads, illustrative of history, traditions, and customs. Edited by R. Bell	3	12
Our untitled nobility. By John Tillotson	3	12
Reminiscences of Captain Gronow, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, &c. Related by himself	6	12
The Common place Philosopher in town and country. By author of "Recreations of a Country Parson."	6	12
The Foggy Night at Offord ; a Christmas Gift for this Lancashire Fund. By Mrs. Henry Wood	2	4
East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
Dark Clouds. By ditto	4	8
Life in Dixie's Land ; or South in Secession time	1	8
No Name, 3 vols. By Wilkie Collins	23	12
The Bampton Lectures. A critical History of Free Thought in reference to the Christian Religion. Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in 1862, &c. By Adam S. Farrar, M.A.	12	0
A pocket Dictionary, French and English.		
Lectures on Contemporary Literature	3	12
Thalatta or the Great Commoner a political romance.	6	12
The Ingoldsby Legends ; or mirth and marvels. By T. Ingoldsby. Contains a	3	12
Driftwood, Seaweed, and Fallen Leaves. 2 vols. By Revd. J. Cumming, D.D.	15	12
The Fife and Drum : or, would be a Soldier. By L. Wraxall	5	12
The Cook's Guide, and Housekeeper's and Butler's assistant, &c. By C. E. Francatelli	3	12
Dictionary of Working Men	2	0
Science elucidative of Scripture and not antagonistic to it. By J. B. Young, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Belfast College	3	12
The Berties' Ball. By Captain Bentley's Miscellany	3	12
Danes, Saxons, and Normans : or stories of our ancestors. By J. G. Edgar	5	12
British enterprise beyond the Seas ; or the planting of our Colonies. By A. H. Grimble	2	12
The nature and treatment of Gout and Rheumatic Gout. By A. B. Garrod, M.D	11	4
Gulliver's Travels. By J. Swift	0	12
Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel De Foe	0	12
The White House at St. Real. By Mad. E. D. Prossense.	5	12
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The Language of Flowers. Handsome Edition	3	0
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Roscoe's Digest of the Law of evidence at Nisi Prius 10th Edition 1861. By E. Smirke, Esq.	23	12
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Taylor's Law of Evidence. 2 vols. 3rd Edn. 1858	47	4
Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. 10th Edn. 1859. By J. A. Russell and D. Melachlan.	21	0
Malton's Compan and Battalion Drill. Illustrated	9	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Recreations of a Country Parson	3	12
Sermons on the Thoughts of ditto	5	12
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	12	0
The Boy's and Girl's Illustrated Gift Book	8	0
Ruddiman's Rudiments of the Latin tongue	0	10
Burke's Peerage, last, vol. 1 to 4	17	0
History of the Modern Styles of Architecture &c. By Jas. Fergusson, F.R.I.B. Architects	23	12
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. 13th Edn. 1863	8	0
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Household Truths for Mothers & Daughters	1	4
Esquire Within upon Everything	2	0
Younghusband's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
Forbes's Tota-Kohanji	6	0
Sam Cowell's Comic Songs	0	12
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A Shilling's Worth of Magic	0	12
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New Cavalry Drill	2	4
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Bannaby's ditto for passing for Lieutenant	3	12
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The Comical Rhymes of Ancient Times, done up into Jokes for small folks	1	0
Dean's Royal Netting ; and *Homemade Pastimes*	1	8
Three Little Kittens ; their courtship, &c. &c.	1	8
Dean's Wonderful Animals, loveable	1	8
Alphabets of sorts and sizes coloured and uncoloured, 8 sc., 12 sc., and	1	2
Valentine and Orson, Coloured and uncoloured, 6 as. and	0	12
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Puss in Boots, coloured, 6 as. and	0	12
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,, London Journal	1	0
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London Journal vol. 35 to December 1862	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, 33 Ditto	3	0
Punch vol. 43 Ditto	6	8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine vol. 46 Ditto	4	8
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 36 Ditto	4	8
London Society, vol. 2 Ditto	7	4
Ditto vol. 1 to June Ditto	5	12
Leisure Hour 1862 Ditto	4	8
Sunday at Home 1862 Ditto	4	8
Good Words 1862 Ditto	5	12
Family Herald 1862. 20 Ditto	5	8
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 6, 7 Ditto	3	12
Englishwoman's Domestic December, 1862	3	12
Boy's Own Magazine, vol. 5 Ditto	2	4
Cassell's Family Paper, Ditto	3	8
Fun, vol. 2 Ditto	3	8
Chambers's Journal Ditto	3	8
St. James's Magazine Ditto	4	4
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Edin.—1861. By W. C. Spooner Dragoons. 19th	10	8
The Horse. By Youatt. With 4 Engravings on Draught.		
Revised and Enlarged, by E. N. Gamgee, M.R.C.V.C. &c.		
The Horse. By W. Youatt	8	0
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art, 6th Edn.	10	0
,, Maylew, M.R.C.V.S. By		
Eyre's Boy's Book. A complete encyclopædia of sports and amusements, &c.	12	
Extraordinary Men : their boyhood and early life. By W. Russell	1	12
Extraordinary Men and Women. By ditto	6	8
Natural History Picture Book. Mammalia. By the Revd. J. G. Wood	3	12
Murray's Grammar, full edn. 2 vols.	13	4
Sullivan's Grammar	0	12
The Right Word in the Right Place	0	6
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Head of the Family. By author of John Halifax Gent.	3	12
Wild Oats and Dead Leaves. By Albert Smith	3	12
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Miss Presentation : a novel. By Anna H. Drury	3	12
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The Purgatory of Suicides. By Thos. Cooper, the Chartist	5	12
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Our Farm of Four Acres, and the money we made by it	1	8
Dickens's Little Dorrits, Nicholas Nicklaby, Pickwick Papers, Bleak House, Martin Chuzzlewit.—Each	3	12
Barnaby Rudge, The Old Curiosity Shop.—Each	3

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 19th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 15/16.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	93 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	42 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, L. & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	89 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per shares	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250dis. nom.
Hopkinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.1,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.	100		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co.	100		
Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co.	100		
COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning Co.	1,500		Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500		Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125		Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000		
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000		Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36		
" Loan 1842-43	}	95
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	243
New Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 0s.	0d. to £4 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d. Do.
To China	}	No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (18th February 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	420 to 425
Old Surat	"	425 to 430
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	"	430 to 435
New Dhollerah	"	435 to 440
Old Compta	"	437 to 438
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	570 to 575
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	430 to 432
New Veraval	"	445 to 446
New Khandeish	"	425 to 428
Old Surat-bee	"	409 to 410
New Accote	"	443 to 445
New Manglore	"	445 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-3 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" on demand	2s.	0¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 23th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. E. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. 6 " " 4 " "
Do. 12 " " 5 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 2s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight on Scotland and Ireland, under £50 and sovereigns under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.		do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
do. 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.		
" On demand			
On Scotland }	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland }			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

Letters or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited,) or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, when requirements can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager, Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited)*" to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.....called at Sydney.

A Branch of the Bank has been legally established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander.....Manager) for the transaction of business in all parts of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Polynesia.

Bombay, 23rd ..... 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto. .....2s. 0¾d. per Rp.
Ditto 2 ditto. .....2s. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and sovereigns under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent.
But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 17	Ida	Jesson	Newcastle 27 Sept.
18	Phlox (s)	Paddicombe	Surat 17 Feb.
	Good Success	Dawson	Calcutta 12 Jan.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 18	Morning Star	Taverner	Liverpool.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Behar (s)	Dundas	Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Danish Schooner *Ida*, from Newcastle.—Mr. J. P. R Cessford.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Anderson; Mr. Wright, and 222 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—83 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Futtay Razac*, for Kurrachee and Mauritius.
Ship *Mucker*, for Jooda and Hadooda.
Ship *Rojne*, for Aden, &c.
Ship *Herald*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Walmer Castle.—103 bales Cotton, 378 cwt., William Nicol and Co.

Caroline Agnes.—601 bags Saltpetre 1,010 I. maunds, Ramcrustna Sazba and Co.

For Liverpool.

Fort William.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Shakespear.—80 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Soorjee Dewjee.

Blonde.—400 bundles Linseed, 200 cwt., Gaddam and Co.

Trenton.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Aspall Moorjee.

Uncas.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Amar Moorjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Remdas Luckhmeedass; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., 33 bales Hemp, 115¼ cwt., Megjee Mooljee; 47 bales Wool, 141 cwt., Nursey Gopaljee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Morino.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Lalljee Natha; loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., Momud Natha.

Bosphorus.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 600 bundles Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Dewjee Mackanjy; loose Buffaloe Horns, 175 cwt., Jeoni Natha; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ladhabhoy Poonsy; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Vussunjee Jewraz; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Heerjee Khemjee.

Brunelle.—60 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khetsey Ragowjee; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Lalljee Natha; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Kessow Wagu.

Herald.—600 bags Gingeely Seed, 900 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Resolute.—22 bales Cotton, 97 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 200 bags Country Galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Harmonides.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Khatow Kinjee; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Assaria Jewraz; 200 bundles Coir Yarn, 20 cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass.

Queen of the Seas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Sewjee; 90 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

King of Algeria.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz; 200 bags Gagra Seed, 250 cwt., 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Khimjee Visram; 800 bags Rape, Seed, 1,300 cwt., Cursetjee Sorabjee.

Grey Hound.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.; 66 bales Cotton, 231 cwt., 2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Dhimjee Natha; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Govind Hirjee; 100 Bbls. Gingelly Oil, 336 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb., Mungesh Pandooroug.

Natalia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 56 bales Cotton, 199 cwt. Jadowjee Kessowjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 14 bags Linseed, 21 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy; 656 bales Cotton, 2,296 cwt. M. Rogers and Co., 105½ bales Cotton, 369¼ cwt., 46 bales Wool, 138 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 51 bales Wool, 158 cwt. Courjee Premjee.

Tasmania.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeetha Sewjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khatsy Razowjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt. Pursotum Tezsee; 35 bales Wool; 105 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Rempjee Khaesey.

Wasp.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Narronjee Permanund and Co.; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Soonderjee Madhowjee; 325 bales Cotton 1,137½ cwt., Gourchundass Dharsy; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Soondurjee Jaychund and Co.

Dawn of Hope.—305 bales Cotton, 915 cwt., Ganzjee Courjee; 230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., Pursotum Herachund; 151 bales Cotton 528½ cwt., Lullookhoy Manecklall; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Mornington.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ludha Sewjee; loose Coiryarn, 115 cwt., Jumnadass Visiall; *Margaret Kerr.*—500 bundles Surseeseed, 250 cwt., Hamuddass Buchamull.

City of Delhi.—600 bags Linseed 900 cwt., Lalljee Natha.

For Havre.

D. Artagnan.—200 bales Cotton, 600 cwt., Cursetjee Pestonjee and Co. 200 bales Cotton, 649 cwt., Cursetjee Rustomjee and Co.

Eloisa.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ludha Poonsy and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ludha and Co. 100 cwt.,

Saint Thomas.

Witch of the Wave.—2,000 bags Linseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Military ... BAY.

Lieut. A... FEBRUARY 18.
Lieut. ... N., 14th Regt. N. I., on duty, Hojel, Assistant ...
from DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.
Lieut. ... Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Lieut. ... Regt., on leave, to Loona.
Lieut. ... for J. P., Staff Corps, on duty, to Mhar.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 18th February 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to also the Adjutant for the day.

1st Troop, 3rd Regt. N. I., to change its ... from the fort of ... to ...

Bombay, 23rd ..... 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 17th Feb. 1863.

From the date of the arrival of the Head Quarters of the 14th and 18th Brigades of Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad and Kurrachee respectively, the Command of the Artillery, in the Northern and Sind Divisions of the Army, will devolve on the Officers Commanding those Brigades, the Staff duties thereof being performed by their Adjutants.

The separate Command of the Artillery in the Sind Division and appointment of Adjutant to the Artillery in Sind will consequently cease from the date of the arrival of the 18th Brigade Head Quarters at Kurrachee.

William Brentnall, late Private 95th Foot, a time-expired man, who was since his discharge employed on the Railway in, with the sanction of Government, allowed a free passage to England.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, 3rd Feb. 1863.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that applications for the transfer of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers to the Unattached List, shall invariably be accompanied by a transcript of the character sheet of the Candidate, and a Descriptive Roll of the form given at page 306, Military Regulations, the heading of the Roll being altered to suit the case.

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, 29th Jan. 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Peshawur, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December 1862, Jeynur Sing, Jemadar, of the 8th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge :

CHARGE.—With gross neglect of his duty in having, on the line of march between Silli Khana and Chumkunnee, on or about the 31st July 1862, when in command of a Guard over Prisoners, Treasure, and Stores, permitted his guard to disperse, and the Prisoners, Treasure, and Stores to be unprotected by sentries.

FINDING.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, Jemadar Jeynur Sing, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Jemadar Jeynur Sing, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to be placed on step lower in the list of his present rank.

OMRAO MISSER, Subadar Bahadoor,
20th (Punjaub) Regiment N. I.,
President.

Peshawur, 4th December 1862.

"APPROVED AND CONFIRMED."

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Cawnpore, 15th January 1863.

The name of Jeynur Sing is to be transposed on the list of Jemadars of the 8th Native Infantry, and will stand next below that of Golaum Sadduch. His Commission is to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army for alteration of the date of it from the 1st September 1858 to the 1st January 1859. The Jemadar is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 7th Feb., Mrs. Alexander A. Apcar of a son.

At 7½, Chowringhee, on the 8th Feb., the wife of Thomas M. Vigors, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th instant, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. W. D. Cowley, Chaplain, Captain Robert Chalmers, H. M. 14th Bengal Cavalry, to Helen Emma, third daughter of John Hilliard, Esq., M D., Royal Artillery Division.

On the 12th February, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, the Revd. Spencer J. Compton, M.A., of Nellore, to Cecilia Jane, daughter of John Hollambv Taylor, Esq., M.D., of Guildford, Surrey.

At St. Mathias' Church, Wepery, on the 11th February, by the Revd. W. Leeming, M.A., Mr. Willie Stephenson, to Julia Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert John Ewing.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 4th Feb., Edith Caroline, the daughter of J. E. Howell, Esq., Depy. Collector, Tirhoot, aged 2 years and 5 months.

At Madras, on the 11th February, Mr. James C. Gay, aged 33 years, of cholera.

At Allahabad, on the 2nd Feb., Ethel Gertrude, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Morton, Royal Engineers.

At Simla, on the 30th Jan., Frederica Adelaide Margaret, daughter of Wm. De Rhe Philipe, Esq., Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Army, aged 23 years.

Letters to the Editor.

BEGGAR NUISANCE.

SIR,—As it appears that the Police

Minute by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated 29th January 1863.

I am unable to give my assent to this Law to empower Judges of the High Court and other authorities at Bombay to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or in the County Jail, because it is an amendment of the Act of the Council of the Governor General, No. XVIII. of 1862, and because in my opinion it is not competent to the Council of the Governor of Bombay to amend an Act of the Council of the Governor General of India passed subsequently to the date of the Act of Parliament No. 24 and 25 Vic. cap. 67, commonly called the Indian Councils Act. ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

On account of the receipt of some correspondence from the Revenue Commissioners regarding the undermentioned bills, the further consideration of the Reports of the Select Committees upon them was postponed until a future occasion.

1. A Bill for the Regulation of the district Police in the Presidency of Bombay.
2. A Bill for the Regulation of the village Police.
3. A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.
4. A Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands.

The Bill to amend Act XV. of 1858, for the levy of port dues in the ports of Aden, was then read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Hon'ble Messrs. Tristram, Scott and Robertson.

The Meeting of the Council stands adjourned till two P.M. on Wednesday next the 25th instant.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Ecclesiastical Case.

In the Goods of Javut Jagmull deceased, Wisram Jugmull and another *vs.* Poonjeebace widow, &c.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

3 Lulloobhoy Kavuldass *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company. (Part heard.)

9 Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Bhuggoobhoy Premchund trading, &c. (Part heard.)

11 Sewlall Lusiram and another trading, &c. *vs.* Haroona Peer Mahomed trading, &c.

15 William Porter *vs.* Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback.

S. COMPTON,
Ecclesiastical Registrar and Prothonotary.
18th Feb. 1863.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Matters for hearing this day.

Ramlall Thackersydass *vs.* Luckmichund Muneeram. Demurrer for Judgment.

Wiswanath Atmaram *vs.* Bapoo Narayen and another. Demurer for Argument.

Earnest Menesse *vs.* Allondeen *alias* Dadoomeya, and another Exceptions for Argument.

Usman Ukirda *vs.* Unifabace widow, &c. Exceptions for Argument.

Leeladhur Parpia *vs.* Damodhur Madhowjee, and another. Exceptions for Argument.

Petamber Naron and another *vs.* Bhimjee Girdhur and another. Exceptions for Argument.

Soondergbur Custoorghur *vs.* Dhoultghur Munroophur and another. Demurrer for Argument.

Khooshall Rovchund *vs.* Jugjeevun Roychund. Demurrer for Argument.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Registrar in Equity.
18th Feb., 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

14th and 17th February 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Lulloobhoy Kavuldass vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Tyebjee, for plaintiff.
Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for defendants.

Mr. White stated that this was an action brought to recover damages for the non-delivery of a bale of piece goods entrusted to the defendants for carriage from Poona to Bombay. The pleas put in by the defendants were a denial of the loss by negligence and a traverse of the non-delivery. It appeared that on the 18th January 1862, the plaintiff who deals in piece goods delivered to the defendants at Poona four bales of piece goods for conveyance to Bombay. The bales arrived in Bombay on the 23rd January on which day the defendants gave delivery to plaintiff's agent of three bales, and one bale was short for which the present action was brought. On the 20th February plaintiff sent a notice to the Traffic Manager of the Company stating his claim against the Company in respect of this bale which was of the value of Rs. 1,000. The Traffic Manager in reply sent a letter enquiring whether plaintiff had a private mark on the bale. Plaintiff had no such mark on the bale and he informed Mr. Cooper accordingly. Plaintiff filed his claim on the 26th March 1862, since which time several attempts were made by defendants to compromise the action, and ultimately they paid Rs. 1,000 into Court. The goods consisted of cotton fabrics, sarrees and turbans—interwoven with gold thread called *jurree*. The 6th section of the Railway Act (Act 18 of 1854) exempted the Company from liability for the loss of goods wrought up with silk, &c., unless the nature and value of the goods was declared. The plaintiff's goods did not fall within the description of goods given in that section, and therefore no declaration of the value of those goods was required to be given. A document dated 18th January was given by the Railway servants to the plaintiff in which the goods were described as being manufactured with silk and lace and were stated to be of the value of Rs. 4,000. The learned counsel submitted that plaintiff only signed for four bales of piece goods, and that he gave no such description, for these goods were not manufactured with silk or lace. This was a blunder of the Railway servants made with a view to charge an increased rate, and the learned counsel would prove satisfactorily the nature of the goods.

Plaintiff and his man were then examined, and they confirmed the foregoing statement.

Mr. Dunbar asked for a nonsuit on the ground that the articles came within the meaning of the 10th Section of the Act, which exempted the defendants from liability, unless in case of a declaration of value made by the plaintiff.

Mr. White in opposing the application urged that the articles did not come within the meaning of the Section, for, to do so it was not sufficient to shew that a portion only of the articles came within the meaning of the section, but that they all came within it. The object of the Legislature in making the provision appeared to be to afford a just and fair remuneration to railway companies when called upon to incur extraordinary risks. Had the Legislature intended to exempt railway companies from liability for this sort of goods (silk bordered articles, instead of the words "silks other materials," they might have used) "articles wrought up with silk and partly of other materials." It was evident that the Legislature had in contemplation articles in which silk was at least the principal material, or of which either the warp or woof was silk. In the present case the principal part of the goods were made up of cotton and it was only ornamental portion that had any silk at all in them.

His Lordship having refused a nonsuit,

Mr. Dunbar for the defence alleged that defendants had paid Rs. 1,000 into court, being a fourth of the declared value of four bales, and that plaintiff was not entitled to more than that amount.

Evidence was then adduced to shew that plaintiff when he brought the articles to the station described them to be turbans and sarrees with *jurree* work (gold-thread), that he declared their value to be Rs. 4,000 and had them insured. The goods were taken down in the consignment note as being of silk and lace manufacture, plaintiff signing the note without understanding its contents, but which were afterwards interpreted to him in Marathi.

Mr. White in reply contended that the lost bale was the most valuable of the four, and that plaintiff was entitled to the full value, instead of Rs. 1,000, the proportionate value of each of the four bales.

His Lordship in giving a verdict for the plaintiff, said he would assess the value of the bale at Rs. 1,700, in the same way as was done in insurance cases, unless Mr. Dunbar adduced authority to the contrary.

The point was then reserved until Thursday next for Mr. Dunbar to shew that the damages could not be assessed higher than Rs. 1,000.

POONA.

WE are informed that the First Division of H.M.'s 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers will leave on the 17th instant for Bombay, and that another will proceed on the 19th instant. Also that H.M.'s 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment will leave Bombay for Poona on the 18th and 20th instant.—*Observer, Feb.* 17.

NOT long ago we were told by a correspondent in one of the numerous stations from which we collect news to lay before our readers, that the Bazar Master at that place was reported to have threatened to expel from the cantonment any person who might be in the habit of corresponding with the press. The profoundest secrecy has to be observed in smuggling the letters into the post-office without detection. Such are the rugged channels, gentle reader, through which the system of contemporary history is reduced to flow for your information, in this latter half of the nineteenth century; such the degrading tyranny of matter over mind. In twenty years time no doubt we shall have changed all this. We shall have the correspondent of the *Poona Observer* a recognised and highly important public functionary in every station. He will have a flag flying in his compound, and be received with a salute—nine guns at least—on his periodical visits to the capital to draw his immense remuneration, and pay his respects to the Governor-General of India; who will then of course reside at Poona, beyond the Sir Jamsetjee Bund. We picture in our mind's eye the twelve sowars in brilliant livery who will be constantly employed galloping backwards and forwards between our office and Government house, to carry to the Viceroy the earliest information on public affairs, and bring us in return the declaiest of his Lordship to be communicated to the public. Our premises will by that time have been splendidly rebuilt on Tom Cringle's best design, without the slightest regard to expense; and the Bazar Master will send us a bouquet of flowers every evening, with his plenty salaam, and detailed information of everything that has passed in his court during the day. Thus we console ourselves under present oppression, with dreams of the dazzling prospects of future times. —*Id.*

GRAIN SELLING AT FAMINE PRICES.—Within the last week the rate of grain has been increased to a great extent and the poorer classes are beginning to suffer. The fact is that large supplies of grain do not come to Poona daily; for although a regular supply of cart loads of grain of all descriptions certainly enters the city daily, grain dealers it appears purchase grain in different villages and store it there, and whenever the price is raised then they commence bringing it in for sale in small quantities, although the grain dealers of Poona have stocks on their hands from one hundred to two hundred pullahs. We will name a few of them here, so as meet the ears of the authorities; Hurryram Hindoo-mull, Chittundass Lathowram, and Myaram Ajareemull, (in Nana's Pait), Lathoo Dalwalla, (in Neemuch Gung), Suddoo Dhungur, Condajee Mallee, and Chickapa Cammattee, (in Sookerwar Pait), Kassreechund Balkissandass (in Narrain Pait.) We have been informed that in Bheemthurry talooka and in the Ahmednuggur collectorate the grain dealers keep so large a stock of grain on hand, buried in paves, that if it were dug out, the wants of the inhabitants would be supplied for more than three years. Some of the grain dealers say that the cause of dearness is owing to the income tax and other taxes, and they are making money under this pretence. We therefore beg to draw the attention of Government to adopt speedy measures to remove the evil now existing. This season of the year usually shows a decrease in rate, instead of which the prices of every necessary of life have this year been raised to an enormous extent. The following are the rates at which grain was sold up to yesterday:—

Bajree 1st sort	9 seers per rupee.
Do. 2nd sort	10
Wheat 1st sort	9
Do. 2nd sort	10
Gram	11
Jowaree	11
Rice 1st sort	6
Toor Dall	6

—*Id.*

BENGAL.

IN transmitting the Queen's Patent, appointing Baboo Sumbhoonath Pundit to a Judgeship of the High Court, the Secretary of State has directed that the new incumbent be requested to pay the usual Stamp fee amounting to £210, which was accordingly made over to the Bank by the said Baboo.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 10.

WE observe that Sir Charles Trevelyan has called on the Madras and Bombay Governments, to submit a Return of the Exports and imports of British India for each of the years 2861-62 and 1862-63. In the Returns of the Bombay Presidency, the imports and exports of the Province of Sind will be separately shown. The imports and exports across Inland frontiers should be shown in a third Return under the respective heads of imports and exports,—articles, value thereof, rate of duty, if any, and amount thereof. If the Returns for the Northern Circars can be furnished separately, without inconvenience or delay, they may be so supplied. —*Id.*

ANOTHER instance of the immediate necessity for the revision of the postal arrangements, contemplated by Sir C. Trevelyan, has just come under our notice. The banghy dak, which left the Calcutta office on the 27th ultimo, whilst in transit, at night, near Raikessorah beyond Midnapore, was plundered of five large packages by highway robbers, and their contents carried off. Of course nobody is to blame, and nobody has any remedy to suggest.—*Englishman, Feb.* 10.

THERE is a strong assertion going the rounds in military circles here, to the effect that an order will soon appear requiring all artillery officers on staff employ away from their regiment, or arm of the service, to elect for the Staff Corps or return to regimental duty. We are assured that this is not an idle rumour, but that, on the contrary, the proposition to carry out such a measure has for some time been entertained and discussed in England. An order of this nature would occasion a considerable flutter amongst the outlying artillery officers in this Presidency, and would, in almost every instance, have the effect of making them rejoin their regiment. At the same time there would be nothing whatever unfair in it as there is no reason why the interests of the other arms of the military service should be compelled to choose between the Staff Corps and their regiments; whilst those of the artillery branch should be exempt from the pressure of the rule, and continue, as it were, in double employ. In this matter, what is fair for one is fair for all; and we should not be surprised to see such an order as that referred to issued very soon.—*Id.*

WE published in another column a numerously signed petition from the European and Native inhabitants of Delhi to Sir Charles Wood, against the proposed diversion of the Punjab and Calcutta Railway lines from the route hitherto laid down *via* Delhi, to another route *via* Meerut, Sharunpore, and Umballa. It appears that the line was originally planned to run through Muttra, but that route was changed by order of Lord Canning in 1858, for that *via* Delhi. Some sixteen or twenty lakhs are said to have been lost by this change, and now that some fifty lakhs have been (according to the petition) expended on the Delhi line, besides a large amount in speculations in houses and land, the route is to be again abandoned. We have no information as to the reasons assigned by the government for the change, and can therefore hardly form an opinion upon the subject but it certainly appears to require some very strong reasons to warrant so great a waste of money and such a deviation from the original plan for the railway. But the ways of the Maharajah of Westminster and the Public Works Department of India are inscrutable.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE NEILGHERRIES.—Lord Dalhousie remarked of the Neilgherries that the Madras Presidency was not worthy of its hills. It would appear, however, that this reproach is to be removed from the land of the benighted. There is a project on foot to run a tramway from the south to Outacamund, 8,000 feet above the sea, and the proposition has received, we are told, the sanction of the Madras Government. In wishing this project success, we cannot help adverting to the prospects that are held out to European enterprise by the noble mountain mass known as the Neilgherries. Our readers will have observed an advertisement in our columns suggesting the formation of a Neilgherry Coal Company, and there are coal mines, three or four large Cinchona plantations fairly established by the Government. The coffee of the Neilgherries fetches a higher price at home than that of any other place, except a *Mocha*. The olive and the hop plants are said to be certain to succeed there also, and the climate and the soil of Coonoor are said to be all that could be desired for the grape vine.

To leave the region of speculation, it was the late Dr. Forbes Royal, we believe, who first suggested, in his "Productive Resources of India," that the tea plant, of which we have heard so much lately, was adapted to the climate of the upper plateau of the Neilgherries—an opinion that was shared in by the late Lord Elphinstone, who, it may not be generally known, started a tea farm at Raitie, near Outacamund, about twenty years ago, while Governor of Madras. His Lordship appears to have taken no steps at any time to test the quality of the leaf. It was reserved to Mr. Rae, of the Goozerat Revenue Survey to point out many months ago, and to show, that a most delightable and palatable tea could be produced.

The Neilgherries are declared to possess peculiar attractions and advantages for the cultivation of tea and such other commodities as are feasible on the upper plateau, which ought not to be passed over in silence. The place is already a colony rapidly rising in importance, and is possessed of its schools, hotels, club, bank, newspapers, &c. Were it not for the undoubted advantages of Bombay, one would almost think, from the climate and geographical position of the Neilgherries and the facile means of access there, that it was a mere question of time when the Supreme Government of India would follow the example of Sir W. Denison in settling at Outacamund. Already the Calcutta merchant finds he can reach the Neilgherries more expeditiously than Darjeeling, his nearest retreat. While he is further delighted to find (what he could never do on the Himalayas) a large tract of country, like the Highlands of Scotland, abounding in roads, bridle paths, and game, and where he can roam as he listeth without the constant horror of precipices around him. He finds no less than four cantonments on the hills within easy reach of each other, and each with a climate of its own, from among which to chose; while he is able to suit his mood by mixing, or otherwise, with a large and varied society.—*Daily News, Feb.* 13.

SIND.

TYRANNY.—A woman named Bolee, the wife of one Valloo, a Sindhi battiah and resident of Tatta, complained that during the absence of her husband at Muscat, her mother-in-law contrived to have her expelled from caste, because she had offended the old woman by not dishonoring her husband. It was proclaimed by beat of tom-tom that any one seen associating with the woman would be fined Rs. 51 by the punchayet, and made an outcaste. The woman's husband who has since returned refuses to acknowledge her owing to this arbitrary order, and she is therefore placed in a most wretched plight; she is too poor to fee a lawyer, has no money to spend on stamps, and is too ignorant of the intricacies of our law processes to act for herself. Such cases are anything but uncommon, and should be provided for by the Legislature.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Feb* 10.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE death of General T. Shubrick of the Bengal Cavalry is announced. He entered the service in 1796.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 11.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

BELOW we give, *in extenso*, the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor General at the Benares dinner; that of Mr. Turnbull in returning thanks for the engineers of the Bengal division, which reached us at a late hour last night, and also Mr. Sibley's reply for those of the North West Provinces. The last reached us in the form of a telegraphic message through the Electric Telegraph Department of the East Indian Railway, and though unavoidably obscure in some places, does that department great credit.

After thanking the company for the honour which they had done him in drinking his health, his Excellency proceeded to say—In observing that my presence here today is a proof of the interest I feel in the progress of the East Indian Railway, and of my appreciation of the service, which those who have been engaged in carrying it out have conferred upon India, Mr Palmer interprets correctly the motives which have brought me here to-night. But I may also remark, that in acquiescing in the proposal that I should attend this festival, I am following the example set me by my two immediate predecessors—Lords Dalhousie and Canning. Lord Dalhousie was present in 1854, at the departure of the first train from Howrah to Burdwan, and he would have attended at the dinner given on that occasion if his medical advisers had not peremptorily refused to allow him to make the attempt. Lord Canning was present at Raimahal at the railway celebration of 1860, and took a prominent part in the proceedings. In looking over the published report of these proceedings a few days ago, my attention was arrested by an incident which brought forcibly home to my mind one painfull circumstance, in which my position here to-day contrasts sadly with that which he then occupied. At a stage in the proceedings of the evening corresponding to that at which we have now arrived, Lord Canning departed from the routine prescribed by the programme, and invited the company to join him in drinking the health of his noble predecessor, the Marquis of Dalhousie, who had, as he justly observed, nursed the East Indian Railway in its infancy and guided it through its first difficulties. It is not in my power to make any similar proposal to you now. A mysterious dispensation of Providence has removed from this world's stage, where they seemed still destined to play so noble and useful a part, both the proposer of this toast and its object. The names of both are written in brilliant characters in some of the most eventful pages of the history of India, and both were removed at a time when expectation, as to the services which they might still render to India was at its height. I shall not now dwell on the great national loss which we have all sustained in this dispensation, but perhaps I may be permitted to say that to me the loss is not only a public one, but a private and personal calamity likewise: both of these distinguished men were my contemporaries, both, I believe I may without presumption say were my intimate friends. It is a singular coincidence that three successive Governors-General of India should have stood towards each other in this relationship of age and intimacy. One consequence is that the burden of governing India has devolved upon us respectively at different periods of our lives. Lord Dalhousie, when named to the government of India, was, I believe, the youngest Governor who had ever been appointed to a situation of such high responsibility and trust; Lord Canning was in the prime of life; and I, if I am not already on the decline, am at least nearer to the verge of it than either of my contemporaries who have preceded me. Indeed, when I was leaving England for India, Lord Ellenborough who is now, alas! the only surviving ex-Governor-General of India, said to me, "You are not a very old man, but depend upon it you will find yourself by far the oldest man in India;" so that if I have no other claim to your consideration, I have at least that, which rests on the somewhat questionable basis of seniority. I feel now, Gentlemen, having said so much on matters personal to myself, in return for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, I proceed to address you on the subject of the toast—"Success and prosperity to the East Indian Railway," which has been entrusted to me, and to which I invite you, with every confidence that you will respond heartily to the appeal to do all honour. I have already adverted to the part which Lord Canning took at the railway festival held at Rajmahal in 1860. On that occasion Lord Canning dwelt with much force and eloquence on the general advantages which the introduction of railways promised to confer upon India, on the vast commercial benefits which would result from the establishment of a cheap and rapid means of transport from the producing districts of the interior to that mysterious element, known to its inhabitants under the title of the blackwater, the civilising influences which facilities of intercourse would bring to bear on semi-barbarous tribes hitherto practically inaccessible, on the advantages which European health and clergy would derive from means of communication which would bring the hill stations and sultry plains into closer proximity to each other. What Lord Canning then said on these points was so conclusive and so well stated, that I need not go over the same ground again. I shall therefore confine myself on this occasion to a few practical remarks upon what has been already done towards the realization of these benefits for India and upon what we have now to do if we would hasten the arrival of the period when those benefits should be realised to the full. And, in the first place, I must beg leave to say that I think it was a most fortunate circumstance for India, that her railway system was inaugurated under the auspices of a Governor General, who had devoted to the subject of railway a greater amount of thought and study than any other living statesman. Many people think that it would have been an advantage for England if Lord Dalhousie's views respecting the conditions under which a national system of railways ought to be established had been adopted in that country. And at any rate it is, certain, that if this had been the case a vast amount of capital which has been sacrificed in Parliamentary and other contests, would have been saved. But, however it may be as to England, where we are in the habit of entrusting all such matters to private enterprise exclusively, there can be no doubt, I think, that the principles upon which he acted were sound as applied to India, where the intervention of the State was imperatively necessary, and where private enterprise alone neither would nor could have undertaken with any prospect of success, the work which at the outset had to be done. In laying out, therefore, certain main lines of railway under the authority of government and providing for their construction by means of capital, raised under the protection of a government guarantee, Lord Dalhousie adopted, in my opinion, a judicious and statesmanlike policy, and looking back from the point to which we have now arrived, I think we may say with confidence that this policy has been justified by the result. We have now in operation in India some 2,400 miles of railway, of which upwards of 900 miles belong to the East Indian Railway system. Some 2,000 miles still remain to be constructed under government guarantees already granted; so that when these lines shall have been completed, India will possess some 4,500 miles of railway constructed under this system. All these lines are first class lines, in the construction of which efficiency and perfection have been more considered than cost. Many of the works upon them are monuments of British engineering skill, and of the power and beneficent application of British capital which will endure for ages. We saw some of the most remarkable of these works in the course of our journey to-day; and at each place I may mention as the most conspicuous of them the iron latticed bridges over the Soane and other great rivers which we crossed upon the route, and other subsidiary works not so visible to the ordinary traveller, but not less conclusive proofs of the great engineering skill which has been employed in the great undertakings that have been made necessary by the inundations to which much of the country traversed is subject. I believe that the bridge over the Soane is longer than any bridge in the world except the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, of which I laid the foundation stone some ten years ago. In the case of the Victoria bridge the difficulty which we had to encounter, and the engineering problem which we had to resolve, was to prevent damage from the huge masses of ice which come down the St. Lawrence during the spring. But I believe that water is a more formidable adversary to cope with in the liquid than in the solid form. And I believe, therefore, that the casualties against which Mr. Turnbull and those acting under him have had to provide, were the more serious of the two. I observe from the list of toasts that my honorable friend the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is about to propose, during the course of the evening, the health of the chief engineers and their staffs. He will no doubt do justice to their merits and I shall not therefore anticipate what he may say by detailing their claims on the considerate attention of Government and of all who are interested in the prosperity of India. But as Mr. Turnbull is about to leave the country immediately for England, I cannot take his departure as a convenient point at which to help congratulating him on the progress of the great work which we have now arrived at, extended from the commencement, and which owes so much to the unremitting attention and great ability with which the names of and directed it. If I do not particularize the service in other gentlemen who have rendered essential service in promoting the interests of this Railway and of the public as connected with it, it will be understood that I omit to do so for the reason that I have already assigned. But, gentlemen, however interesting it may be to refer to the past and to dwell upon the present, the most important questions which we have to answer relate to the future, and the most important of all in my opinion is this: To what agency are we henceforward to look if we would desire to extend as widely as possible to all parts of India the benefit of this potent instrument of modern civilization? I have no hesitation in affirming at once in answer to this question that we must not look to an indefinite extension of a system of government guarantees for the accomplishment of this object. In the first place, it would be wholly unjustifiable for any one object, however important, to place such a strain upon our finances as this policy would involve. In the second place, however justifiable and necessary a system of Government guarantees may be in certain circumstances, it is essentially an expensive one, because by securing to shareholders a minimum rate of interest on their capital it weakens in them the motives to economy, and, because, by dividing the responsibility for expenditure between Government and Railway officials, it diminishes in the latter the sense of responsibility. If I were not desirous to avoid on such an occasion as this all disagreeable topics, I might perhaps quote from our own experience some proofs of the truth of these positions. Moreover, the indefinite extension of a system of Government guarantees is wholly inapplicable to the case of [illegible] enterprise. And by [illegible] endeavours to bring private enterprise [illegible] for the execution of those works; while there is an unlimited call for capital for works enjoying the protection of a Government guarantee, it is not to be expected that capital will be forthcoming to any extent for similar works which have not that protection. For the accomplishment, therefore, of the great object to which I am referring, we must henceforward, I apprehend, look to private enterprize, not perhaps to private enterprize wholly unaided by the State, but at any rate, to private enterprize not protected by Government guarantee; but if so, what are the conditions which will entitle Railway enterprises of this class to the countenance and encouragement of the Government? I lay it down as a fundamental principle that we ought to look to the eventual establishment of one uniform Railway guage for the whole of India. The experience of England is conclusive as to the inconvenience of a double or conflicting Railway guage. After the expenditure of an untold amount of money in Parliamentary conflicts the broad guage of England has been compelled to take the narrow guage on its back, and the whole capital expended upon the former may be said to have been thrown away. But what does this resolution in favour of an uniform guage imply? It will, I think, be admitted that the main object of an uniform railway guage is to enable the several railway lines to exchange their plant in order to avoid transhipment of freight,—but if the plant of the subsidiary lines is to be transported along the main lines, it must be sufficiently well finished to be fitted to travel in safety at high speed. And if the plant of the main lines is to travel along the subsidiary lines the latter must have rails sufficiently heavy and works of construction sufficiently substantial to support it. Moreover, where streams or rivers are encountered they must be bridged. In short, the subsidiary lines must be built in a manner which would make them nearly as expensive as the main lines. In other words, Railways must not be introduced into any part of India where we cannot afford to spend from £10 to £15,000 a mile upon them. I am not prepared to accept this conclusion. I have been a good deal in America and I know that our practical cousins there do not refuse to avail themselves of advantages within their reach by grasping at those which are beyond it. In 1854, I travelled by railway from New York to Washington; we had several ferries to cross on the way, but we found that the railway with the ferries was much better than no railway at all; in short, in America, where they cannot get a *pucka* railway they take a *kutcha* one instead; this, I think, is what we must do in India. There are many districts where railways, coating from £3 or £4,000 a mile, might be introduced with advantage, although they would not justify an expenditure of from £10 to £15,000 a mile. We have only to be careful that *kutcha* lines are not mistaken for *pucka* ones, that they are not allowed to set up a rival system as against the main lines, or to occupy ground which should be appropriated by the latter.

I have detained you too long I fear by these details, but I conclude by requesting you to join me in drinking success and prosperity to the East Indian Railway.

Mr. Turnbull then said:—

MY LORD,—It is but the simple truth to say that I feel more embarrassed at the prospect of making a speech than I ever experienced at the prospect of making this railway in India. But my services in connexion with it have been mentioned in terms so gracious and so honourable that I cannot allow it to be supposed that I am insensible to them. It has been said that "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," but though at this moment my heart be full, I have no words to express my gratification at finding my exertions and those of the engineers over whom I have had the honour to preside, so well appreciated and recognized by those high in authority, and by the governments of this great country. It is an additional pleasure to find so many of them here present to share with me in the honours of this day, and on their behalf as well as on my own, I beg to return to your Excellency, and to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal my warmest thanks. It is always gratifying to an engineer to be employed on works of great and lasting benefit to his country. During these times of cotton famine I may fairly boast that we shall never more see the shores of this mighty Ganges strewed with the wrecked cotton boats whose contents ought to have fed the mills of Lancashire. We may hope, moreover, that the horrors of famine in this land may be greatly mitigated or entirely averted by the facility afforded to the rapid transport of grain. We may also hope that this day may be instrumental in the protection of the country that no future engineers need take into their calculations the probability of their works being interrupted or destroyed by mutineers. In these times of rapid progress, it is a mere truism to say that public works are necessary for the advancement of a nation, or that material improvements must be the forerunners of all other improvements. But of all countries India may be said to be pre-eminently in need of these, in the shape of canals, roads, and railways. Of railways it may be said that there is no class or individual who does not benefit by them: from the highest to the lowest all participate in their advantages. As an example I may mention, that during the last ten years in which this great work has been in progress, I believe I am well within correct limits in stating that above ten million sterling, or ten crores of rupees have passed into the hands chiefly of the labourers and artizans of India, and whilst their labours on the railway have been fairly and fully paid for, they have, I believe, improved under skilled European management: certain it is that, with the increased demand for their services, their value has increased, and their rate of wages increased probably 50 per cent., sometimes even 100 per cent. No doubts might formerly have existed respecting the practicability of railways in India, it is now beyond all doubt that they can be made and maintained here in an engineering and mechanical sense. We have the proof of it before us. That they will be commercially profitable will, I trust, be demonstrated in many instances besides the East Indian Railway. That in any case they will, with the blessing of God, do immense good to the country, there can be no doubt whatsoever.

Mr. Sibley:—

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the engineering staff in the North-West Provinces I rise to acknowledge the honour which has been done to us. We of the North-West can claim but little and that a very easy portion of the part of the line in celebration of the opening of which we are met to-day; and I should feel some diffidence did our claim and thanks rest on that alone; but, as has been stated, we have two hundred and eighty miles of open line in operation from Allahabad to Agra, to be extended, in I hope the course of a few weeks, by fifty miles to Allyghur, thence forward to Gazeeoodeennagore, the first station on this side of Delhi. The line is ready for permanent way, awaiting only sleepers. Again, from Allahabad to the Jumna at Allahabad, the line is ready for the permanent way, except only the Koudgouree Bridge, now in course of erection. The supply of timber sleepers has been, and will probably continue to be a main difficulty, which may perhaps eventuate in our substituting upright for bearers. Should materials arrive in time this year, eighteen hundred and sixty three may yet see a train leaving the banks of the Hooghly at Calcutta and running with one solitary break at the Jumna at Allahabad, and the other bank of the Jumna at Delhi. The public has sometimes exhibited an impatience which was natural, but which I may term, I hope without offence, an unfounded impatience. Accepting the popular idea of the general level and easy character of the country traversed, but few, I fancy, were aware of those great natural difficulties which have been so interestingly adverted to by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; of the successful solution of which those who travelled from Calcutta yesterday and the day before saw so many admirable examples in the work of my esteemed friend and former master, Mr. George Turnbull. So again as to the supply of timber for sleepers, much misconception has prevailed, the popular idea being that this country is covered with forest jungle, the untravelled commercial mind probably regarding it as a large timber depot on which drains for sleepers to any amount would be honoured on presentation. When these things come to be fairly considered I am not without hope that the result of our labours during the last seven years, though falling perhaps more short of sanguine expectations, as human exertions most generally do, may be deemed on the whole to be not altogether unsatisfactory. That our labours have not been light I can conscientiously state, but they have carried with them very much their own reward. While the best considered measures of the statesman must in many cases be but tentative and in some even may bring suffering in their train, we have the satisfaction of feeling that our labours are attended with unmixed benefit by the people of this land; for while our works are in course of construction they afford profitable employment to many thousands, besides at the same time teaching them the mechanical appliances, the more skilled construction and the better organization of the labour of the West; and when complete, those works provide those easy means of communication which it has been truly said form one of the three chief requisitions to make a nation great and happy. When labour so far self-rewarding is given that confidence and support on the part of those whom we have at home which has been so constantly accorded by our Board of Directors, there would seem, to make our reward complete, no need but that public appreciation and approval which has been so warmly bestowed to-night. For the handsome and, as far as myself is concerned, I fear too flattering manner in which this toast was proposed by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and for the very kindly manner in which it was received, I beg again, in the manner of the engineering staff in the North West Provinces, to return our very sincere and hearty thanks.—*Calcutta Englishman, Feb.* 10.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

(*From the Madras Times, Feb.* 13.)

AT present the capital of the Railway Company is being chiefly expended in the construction of a line towards the North West, in order to meet the Bombay Railway, and thus make a through line right across the country; forming one side of the great triangle which, in time, is to unite Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. As originally intended, the railway was to be connected with Cuddapah and Bellary, meeting the Bombay line at an intermediate place called Moodgal. On the Madras side, this would necessitate the shunning of the rich Raichoor Doab, and a passage through the comparatively poor country between Bellary and Moodgul; while on the other side, the Bombay line would have to traverse the uncultivated, fearfully ragged and difficult, Mahratta country. Thus on both sides the great object of the work would be almost entirely nullified, and the government impoverished by the enforced payment of guaranteed interest.

Through the care and foresight of Sir Bartle Frere and his Council, this catastrophe seems now in a fair way of being avoided, by the substitution of a line through Hyderabad; making that city the point of junction of the two lines. A long correspondence has taken place on the subject, and the result is, that an Engineer has been deputed to examine the country between Cuddapah and Hyderabad in a direct line, and also between the same places, *viâ* Gooty. While there is time, we would earnestly urge upon the Government the adoption of the latter line. Hyderabad will make an excellent terminus, and what with the large traffic so immense a city would in itself afford, and the additional large business that must accrue to the Railway in consequence of the large number of troops always stationed there, a considerable income will be drawn from that city alone. But while the railway is in progress, it would be madness wilfully to throw away an immense amount of other traffic, which a slightly altered course will ensure. The direct trade between Cuddapah and Hyderabad is not large. Between the two stations there are few large villages, and no special export article of cultivation. By carrying the line through Gooty, a beautiful country, rich in commercial produce, will be traversed, and will everywhere contribute largely to the income of the Company. Further a sum of more than five lacs has already been expended in earthworks of a substantial character, which otherwise will be perfectly useless. Whether the line should be carried through Kurnool after leaving Gooty, or through Raichoor, is a point not so easily settled. We are inclined to prefer the latter. The Raichoor Dooab is exceedingly adapted for, and largely employed in, the growth of cotton, all of which should be carried by the railway. If the line be carried through Kurnool, only the narrow extremity of the Dooab will be intersected, and consequently the cotton traffic would either go westward to Sedasheegur, or would be so expensive as to forbid the growth altogether. On the other hand Raichoor is in the centre of the district, is surrounded by populous villages, and is already the seat of considerable trade. Mr Going, who has surveyed this portion of the route reports, that between Gooty and Raichoor there are nine large villages or rather towns, suitable for stations, and that everywhere the district is studded with smaller villages. Between Hyderabad and Kurnool, or Raichoor, the country is pretty nearly equal in population and importance. The whole distance is in the Nizam's territory.

This brings us to another most important advantage of the Hyderabad line. Nothing can give us a better hold upon this troublesome district, than the proposed railway. It will provide a way into the heart of the country; will enable us at any time, and at no risk of loss by sickness, to throw a force into the most disturbed capital of India, within a few days of any outbreak. It will compel the Nizam to keep something like order along the whole line. Indeed we can scarcely exaggerate the advantages which must result both to ourselves and to the Nizam. In consideration of the benefit which the dominions of the latter potentate will derive from the proposed line, it would certainly not be unfair, while we are confident it would be readily agreed to, to request that the guaranteed interest upon the portion between Raichoor and Hyderabad, should be paid by the Nizam, on the same conditions as at present bind the Madras Government. Salar Jung has ever shown himself wisely anxious to promote the welfare of his people, and indeed willingly responded to the proposal from the Bombay Government that he should pay the expense of the survey, which would be required, of the country through which the railway would pass. With these arrangements a signal benefit would be conferred upon the British administration and subjects at no expense.

LECTURES.

(*From the Mofussilite, Feb.* 11.)

IF we may put any faith in the signs of the times, we are going to have an outburst of Popular Lectures in India—heaven help us! Of course, Teetotalism and temperance will be found in the van. We hear that Meerut is already threatened with a "course" on the former subject, "for the benefit of the Lancashire Operatives." This is like astrology; here are two adverse planets, Teetotalism and Famine, in conjunction; so we had better look out for squalls. Had Meerut been the only point concerned, we should have seen nothing portentous gathering round to get alarmed about. But we have heard of more than one learned man preparing for the next season of the Simla institute. They are going on fast and furious in Bombay; while Calcutta has long ago been given up to a reprobate sense in the lecturing line. Lucknow, we are glad to see, is having an interval of repose. But as surely as a certain elderly woman does, when eastward over Lincoln (the city, not the president of that name) so surely will the epidemic of lectures overspread this fated land, and whither up its joys.

We explained once before that we have no rooted objection to lectures in themselves, provided they be rationally conducted. What we mean by rationally conducted, embraces one or two principal conditions. Either the lecturer must be a master of his art; ought by long study and thought to have converted it into his speciality; ought to have read and compared every authority bearing upon it; ought by much research to have amassed so much and such hidden information; that in his hands, with his mountains of information, his rich illustrations, his power of analysis, the subject becomes almost an original one. Under such conditions, a man *may* be listened to, even though he be treating of matter not absolutely fresh. Thus, we would not have rushed to hear Humboldt discoursing about the eternal bills? Whereas we cannot conceive anything much more dismal than to sit by while some small spouter talks himself dry in a few minutes on Alpine Glaciers, having just culled his bunch of little notes from Hughes's Physical Geography, or some such book which would give the same amount of information to any one else in reward for half an hour's reading. Again; were Muspratt or Lyon Playfair to talk of chemistry, we might be sure that the time spent in listening would not be lost. But we have no Muspratts in India; the best chemist we could reasonably expect to hold forth, would be some

Marchioness's dressing-room, where the family chaplain and Sir Charles Morgan were waiting, "and the Wild Irish Girl was married, past redemption."

With this incident really terminated the romance of Sydney Owenson's life. Hitherto we have been accompanying her through paths and scenes and courses full of striking details and startling or pleasant incidents every one of which wears a novel aspect. Henceforward we go hand in hand with Lady Morgan through more familiar scenes; and though we do not become less interested in *her*, our interest is often doubly excited by those whom she introduces to us. It is from this point that her real life as an author commences, dating from which she wrote the best of her romances, penned the experiences of her travel, and made her reputation lasting as well as brilliant. The married couple exchanged their semi-indolence under the roof of the Marquis of Abercorn for busy life in Dublin, each in their respective professions. On one point the late guest was of as good blood as her host, although perhaps she knew it not; for, if she was the daughter of an actor, the mother of the first Marquis was daughter of "Santlow, famed for dance."

The second volume, then, is as the business of life succeeding to the romance,—the waywardness, playfulness and trials and temptations crowding in the sparkling pages of the first. The two together will undoubtedly insure an increase of esteem for the character, abilities, industry and energy of this remarkable woman. Of Sir Charles the public will, for the first time, learn much that is interesting, and more that is amusing. There is just enough, and no excess, of this clever man. When the two were lionizing in the salons of Paris and chateaux of France, the wits there thought, or affected to think, that the lady gave them too little of herself and overmuch of the medical knight, and they circulated a little epigram on the subject, which, we believe, has never been printed, and at which probably no one laughed more hilariously than my Lady herself. It was to this effect :—

Tout le monde se réjouit
De voir 'Le Médecin malgré lui.'
Mais d'abord je me plains, ma foi!
De voir le médecin, malgré moi!

Of romance, in the second volume of these 'Memoirs,' there is no lack; but it refers rather to the friends of the autobiographer than to the writer herself, —and that truth is even more romantic than fiction is once more excellently illustrated in the chapters referring to Byron and Lady Caroline Lamb, in which we meet with passages in the lives of that impulsive and irregularly principled pair, with which the world has been hitherto in ignorance. Here is a wild snatch of autobiography,—that of Lady Caroline, which in a few lines tells of a sad life :—

"My history, if you ever care and like to read it, is this—My mother, having boys, wished ardently for a girl; and I, who evidently ought to have been a soldier was found a naughty girl—forward, talking like Richard the Third. I was a trouble, not a pleasure, all my childhood, for which reason, after my return from Italy, where I was from the age of four until nine, I was ordered by the late Dr. Warre neither to learn anything nor see any one one, for fear the violent passions and strange whims they found in me should lead, in a madness (of which, however, he assured every one there were no symptoms. I differ, but the end was, that until fifteen I learned nothing. My instinct—for we all have instincts —was for music—in it I delighted; I cried when it was pathetic, and did all that Dryden's ode made Alexander do—of course I was not allowed to follow it up. My angel mother's illhealth prevented my living at home; my kind aunt, Devonshire took me; the present Duke loved me better than himself, and every one paid me those compliments shown to children who are precious to their parents, or delicate and likely to die. I wrote not, spoke not; but I made verses, which they all thought beautiful—for myself, I preferred washing a dog, or polishing a piece of Derbyshire spar, or breaking in a horse, to any accomplishment in the world. Drawing-room (shall I say withdrawing-room, as they now say?) looking-glasses, finery, or dancing, my pet vices were my abhorrence. I was, I am, religious; I was loving (?) but I was and am unkind. I fell in love when only twelve years old, with a friend of Charles Fox—a friend of liberty whose poems I had read, whose self I had never seen, and when I did see him, at thirteen, could I change? No, I was more attached than ever. William Lamb was beautiful, and far the cleverest person then about, and the most daring in his opinions, in his love of liberty and independence. I thought of me but as a child, yet he liked me much; afterwards he offered to marry me, and I refused him because of my temper, which was too violent; he, however, asked twice, and was not refused the second time, and the reason was that I adored him. I had three children; two died; my only child is afflicted; it is the will of God. I have wandered from right, and been punished. I have suffered what you can hardly believe; I have lost my mother, whose gentleness and good sense guided me. I have received more kindness than I can ever repay. I have suffered, also, but I deserved it. My power of mind and of body are gone; I am like the shade of what I was; to write was once my resource and pleasure; but since the only eyes that ever admired my most poor and humble productions are closed, wherefore should I indulge the propensity! God bless you; I write to my friends as you are one like me, who, perhaps, have not taken the right road. I am on my death-bed; say I might have died by a diamond, I die now by a brickbat; but remember, the only noble fellow I ever met with is William Lamb; he is to me what Shore was to Jane Shore. I saw it once; I am as grateful, but as unhappy. Pray excuse the sorrows this sad, strange letter will cause you; could you be in time I would be glad to see you—to you alone would I give up Byron's letters—much else, but all like the note you have. Pray excuse this being not written as clearly as you can write. I speak as I hope you do, from the heart. C. L."

In another page this most unhappy lady says of her husband :—He cared nothing for my morals. I might flirt and go about with what men I pleased. He was privy to my affair with Lord Byron, and I laughed at it. His indolence rendered him insensible to every thing. When I ride, play and amuse him, he loves me. In sickness and suffering he deserts me. His violence is as bad as my own." Then follows this double sketch of Byron and herself :—

"Lady Westmoreland knew him in Italy. She took on her to present him. The women suffocated him. I heard nothing of him, till one day Rogers (for he, Moore, and Spencer, were all my lovers, and wrote me up to the skies—I was in the clouds)—Rogers said, 'you should know the new poet,' and he offered me the MS. of 'Childe Harold' to read. I read it and that was enough. Rogers said, 'he has a club-foot, and bites his nails.' I said, 'If he was ugly as Æsop I must know him. I was one night at Lady Westmoreland's; the women were all throwing their heads at him. Lady Westmoreland led me up to him. I looked earnestly at him, and turned on my heel. My opinion in my journal was, 'mad—bad—and dangerous to know.' A day or two passed: I was sitting with Lord and Lady Holland, when he was announced. Lady Holland said, 'I must present Lord Byron to you.' Lord Byron said, 'That offer was made to you before; may I ask why you rejected it?' He begged permission to come and see me. He did so the next day. Rogers and Moore were standing by me: I was on the sofa. I had just come in from riding. I was filthy and heated. When Lord Byron was announced, I flew out of the room to wash myself. When I returned Rogers said, 'Lord Byron you are a happy man. Lady Caroline has been sitting here in all her dirt with us, but when you were announced, she flew to beautify herself.' Lord Byron wished to come and see me at 8 o'clock, when I was alone that was my dinner-hour. I said he might. From that moment, for more than nine months, he almost lived at Melbourne House. It was then the centre of all gaiety, at least in appearance. My cousin Hartington wanted to have waltzes and quadrilles; and at Devonshire House, it would not be allowed, so we had them in the great drawing-room of Melbourne House. All the *bon ton* of London assembled here every day. There was nothing so fashionable. Byron contrived to sweep them all away. My mother grew miserable, and did everything in her power to break off the connexion. She at last brought me to consent to go to Ireland with her and papa. Byron wrote me that letter which I have shown you. While in Ireland, I received letters constantly,—the most tender and the most amusing. We had got to Dublin, on our way home, where my mother brought me a letter. There was a coronet on the seal. The initials under the coronet were Lady Oxford's. It was that cruel letter I have published in *Glenarvon*: it destroyed me; I lost my brain. I was bled, leeched; kept for a week in the filthy Dolphin Inn, at Rock. On my return, I was in great prostration of mind and spirit. Then came my *fracas* with the page, which made such noise. He was a little *espiègle*, and would throw detonating balls into the fire. Lord Melbourne always scolded me for this; and I, the boy. One day I was playing ball with him. He threw a squib into the fire, and I threw the ball at his head. It hit him on the temple, and he bled. He cried out, 'Oh, my lady, you have killed me!' Out of my senses, I flew into the hall, and screamed, 'Oh God, I have murdered the page!' The servants and people in the streets caught the sound, and it was soon spread about. William Lamb would live with me no longer. All his family united in insisting on our separation. Whilst this was going on, and instruments drawing out—that is, in *one month*—I wrote and *sent Glenarvon to the press*. I wrote it, unknown to all (save a governess, Miss Welsh), in the middle of the night. It was necessary to have it copied out. I had heard of a famous copier, an old Mr. Woodhead. I sent to beg he would come to see Lady Caroline Lamb at Melbourne House. I placed Miss Welsh, elegantly dressed, at my harp, and myself at a writing-table, dressed in the page's clothes, looking a boy of fourteen. She addressed Miss Welsh as Lady Caroline. She showed him the author. He would not believe that this schoolboy could write such a thing. He came to me again in a few days, and he found me in my own clothes. I told him William Ormond, the young author, was dead. When the work was printed, I sent it to William Lamb. He was delighted with it; and we became united, just as the world thought we were parted for ever. The scene at Brocket Hall (in the novel of *Glenarvon*) was true. Lord Byron's death—the ghost appearing to her—her distraction at his death. Medwin's talk completed her distress."

The cruel-kind letter, warm, as it were, with the bad Byron blood, full of devilish insinuation, yet so transparently absurd that it could have deceived, or shocked, or maddened, none but a woman whose feelings were uncontrolled and uncontrollable by her judgment, will be read "with universal interest" :—

"My dearest Caroline,—If tears which you saw and know I am not apt to shed,—if the agitation in which I parted from you,—agitation which you must have perceived through the whole of this most nervous affair, did not commence until the moment of leaving you approached,—if all I have said and done, and am still but too ready to say and do have not sufficiently proved what my real feelings are, and must ever be towards you, my love, I have no other proof to offer. God knows, I wish you happy, and when I quit you, or rather you from a sense of duty to your husband and mother, quit me, you shall acknowledge the truth of what I again promise and vow, that no other in word or deed shall ever hold the place in my affections, which is, and shall be, most sacred to you, till I am nothing. I never knew till that moment the madness of my dearest and most beloved friend; I cannot express myself; this is no time for words, but I shall have a pride, a melancholy pleasure, in suffering what you yourself can scarcely conceive, for you do not know me. I am about to go out with a heavy heart, because my appearing this evening will stop any absurd story which the spite of the day might give rise to. Do you think *now* I am cold, and stern and wilful? will ever others think so? will your mother ever—that mother to whom we must indeed sacrifice much more, much more on my part than she shall ever know or *can* imagine? 'Promise not to love you,' ah, Caroline, it is past promising. But I shall attribute all concessions to the proper motive, and never cease to feel all that you have already witnessed, and more than can ever be known but to my own heart,—perhaps to yours. May God protect, forgive, and bless you ever and ever, more than ever.—Your most attached,

BYRON.

"P.S.—These taunts which have driven you to this, my dearest Caroline, were it not for your mother and the kindness of your connexions, is there anything in earth or heaven that would have made me so happy as to have made you mine long ago? and not less *now* than *then*, but more than ever at *this time*. You know I would with pleasure give up all here and beyond the grave for you, and in refraining from this, must my motives be misunderstood? I care not who knows this, what use is made of it,—it is to you and to *you* only that they are, *yourself*. I was and am yours freely and entirely to obey, to honour, love and fly with you when, where, and how yourself *might* and *may* determine."

When the heart and brain of the poor impulsive woman was crushed, her husband estranged, their home broken up and their hearth made desolate, Byron coolly wrote of his victim in reference to her husband and himself, as "Thou false to him, thou fiend to me." Lady Caroline, on the other hand, speaks of her tempter and betrayer, in a letter to Lady Morgan, as "Lord Byron, that dear, that angle, that misguided and misguiding Byron, whom I adore, although he left that dreadful legacy on me,—my memory." There is something of the distraught Ophelia in the way poor mad Lady Caroline regulates the scale of her adoration, in which she assigns the first place to the husband, from whom she had separated, and the third to "Faustus" :—

"I hope he and William will find better friends; as to myself, I never can love anything better than what I thus tell you :—William Lamb, first; my mother, second; Byron, third; my boy, fourth; my brother William, fifth; my father and godmother, sixth; my uncle and aunt, my cousin Devonshire, my brother Fred., (myself), my cousins next, and last my *petit* friend, young Russell, because he is my aunt's godson; because when he was but three I nursed him; because he has a hard-to-win, free, and kind heart; but chiefly because he stood by me when no one else did."

Of romance of a less sad quality, Lady Morgan narrates some details which illustrate some and correct other passages in the life of Mrs. Fitzherbert. There is a gallery of heroines in these volumes, and to Mrs. Fitzherbert appropriately succeeds the unwived wife of a more worthless prince than he whom the former lady had for husband, for a time. Mrs. Patterson Buonaparte, whom the Romish Church still recognizes as the legitimate wife of Jerome, and is not knowing whom Napoleon was supremely unlucky, renders many a page of these Memoirs brilliant, by her letters, which are always *piquante* and invariably as frank and tender as any sentiment ever uttered or agreed to by dear Mrs. Candour. The American Princess thus flatters Lady Morgan, tomahawks her own acquaintances, and scalps a countrywoman :—

"How happy you must be at filling the world with your name as you do! Madame de Staël and Madame de Genlis are forgotten; and if the love of fame be of any weight with you, your excursion to Paris was attended with brilliant success. I assure you, and you know I am sincere, that you are more spoken of than any other person of the present day. Mr. Moore seldom sees me,—I did not take with him at all. He called to show me the article of your letter which mentions the report of the Duke of Wellington's *loves*. I am not the Mrs.——the great man gives as a successor to Grassini. You would be surprised if you knew how great a fool she is, at the power she exercises over this Duke; but I believe that he has no taste *pour les femmes d'esprit*; which is, however, no reason for going into extremes, as in this case. He gave her an introduction to the Prince Regent, and to every one of consequence in London and Paris. She had, however, no success in France, where her not speaking the language of the country was a considerable advantage to her, since it prevented her bonnes-mots from being heard. Do you think what I have written to you of this affair, since I should pass for malicious and unfriendly towards my compatriot and relation. She writes, too, all the paragraphs you may have seen in the newspapers; and might revenge herself by saying some spiteful things of me through that channel."

Here are two or three more friends, spitted like larks :—

"My health obliged me to spend some weeks in the country, and Madame D'Houchin, you know, wakes when other persons sleep, which renders it impossible to enjoy her society without paying the price of a night's repose, and this to me is very dear since I have lost my health. Your old friend and admirer, M. Suard, is dead of old age. I met him two weeks previous, at a party, where he enjoyed himself as much as any of us. His widow gave a dinner the day week after, because she was afraid of being *triste*, she said. Since then she receives as usual, and takes promenades on the Boulevards, because *bon ami m'a dit qu'il faillait vivre*. Her friends are encouraged to flatter themselves that her great sensibility will not kill her; at the same time that it induces her to give them parties and attend their *réunions*. She grieves in the most agreeable way to all those who find her house convenient or her society desirable. * * Madame de Staël died regretting a life, which she had contrived to render very agreeable in every way. Her marriage with Mr. Rocca is thought very superfluous. The liberal system she pursued through life forbids us to attribute other motives to her last matrimonial experiment, —unless that of tranquilizing the conscience of her young lover may be added. All her most intimate friends were ignorant that a marriage existed, and unless her Will had substantiated the fact, would have treated her marriage ceremony as a calumny. Marrying a man twenty years younger than herself, without fortune or name, is a ridicule in France, *pire qu'un crime*. Her son by him, is called one of her posthumous works. What think you of the *Manuscript of St. Helena* being attributed to her and Benjamin Constant? Is it possible to carry absurdity and the desire of rendering her inconsistent further? I have heard persons gravely assert that she wrote it."

The glimpses of Moore, few and far between, are always interesting. There is a little tone of patronage, at first, or of condescension towards the grocer's son; but the aristocracy of talent makes all choice people equal in the republic of letters, and the tone improves as the pair proximate to the line of equal celebrity. Here are the two who loyally made their way through the world, brought together in Dublin, in 1831 :—

February 15th.—Sitting all alone to-day; just before dinner enter T. Moore! *quardi!* I could not believe my eyes. 'Why, what on earth brings you here? is it to dine with me to-day?' 'No, I'll dine with you to-morrow.' 'My mother was dying, I was sent for, she has seen me, and has revived.' Morgan came in. Moore sat all the time; I never before saw him sit for ten minutes together; he was cordial, and pleasant, and confidential. He told us many strange things. Poor fellow, he has never been able to get out of debt. He told us Rogers had expended 3,000*l.* on the publication of his dandy book. Oh, these amateur authors who write for fashion, while *we* write for fame or famine! Moore says he thinks Murray would like to publish for me. *February* 17*th*.—I had a little dinner got up in a hurry for Moore, yesterday; it was got up thus: I threw up my windows, and asked the inmates of the cabs and carriages of my friends as they passed the windows, and sent out some penny porters, and lighted up my rooms. Moore was absolutely astounded when he saw my party! He sang some of his most beautiful songs in his most delightful manner, without stopping; some of them twice over, and all of them as if every word was applicable to the people around him. Many of his old friends were around him; I said, 'if you stay a day or two longer, I'll do better than this.' 'No, no,' he said, 'never again can such a thing be done. This is one of the few happy accidents which occur rarely: besides, I don't want to efface the impression even by something better.' I never saw him more natural or agreeable. He praised Murray to the skies, and said he was princely in his conduct to authors. Moore disliked me in my youth; he told me at Florence that he thought Byron did not wish to know *me*, and *did* wish to know Morgan."

In such and in more important *traits* of society these volumes are especially rich, and of "good stories" there is a sufficiency to set up professional diners-out for a whole season. They are all new and true, and we cite one or two as memory serves us, without regarding chronology. How characteristic is the remark of Charles Lamb, who, sitting opposite the exceedingly unwashed Hazlitt, at whist, complacently observed, "Hazlitt, if dirt were trumps, what a capital hand you would have! Excellent in its way, too, for its boldness, truth and humour, is the incident which occurred when Lady Morgan was present at the opening of Parliament by the young Queen. "When the House of Commons rushed in, with all their rude, rough, school-boy boisterousness, Philip Courtenay, and some of my Irish members," writes Lady Morgan, "were so close to me that I could not help turning to them, and muttering, 'My faithful Commons, *why* are you so vulgar?'" Another characteristic remark made in a royal palace was that of Pat Grant, her ladyship's footman (the Denis Fagan of the novel of 'The Princess'). Grant had followed his master and mistress within the royal palace at Brussels, where they were to be the guests of King Leopold. Lady Morgan said to him, as she gave him her cloak, "This is a noble palace, Grant;" he answered, with a look full of reproach and contempt, "Well then I wonder to hear your Ladyship say that, you that has been at the Castle at Dublin!" Indeed, the servant, in these volumes, are as good company as their betters. When Lady Morgan called to inquire after the health of Mrs. Maturin and her baby, the servant returned with the message, "Plase my lady, the masther says, 'My angel is better, but my cherub has flown!'"—under the circumstances, "a piece of good luck for the cherub!"

We must close. It is the record of a "life" which commenced amid the singing of friends one Christmas Eve some scores of years ago, and which began to die away to her own singing, on St. Patrick's Night of 1859. It began and ended characteristically, for lightness of spirit was part of the fortune of the lady. In the earliest stages of that life, labour was undertaken cheerfully; it was never long laid down for holiday, and when life itself was fast fading away, the worker of old was contemplating a work on Moore Park, the Temples, Swift and Stella. The labour of Lady Morgan was, after her early run as light novelist, all directed to solid purpose. When to advocate Catholic Emancipation was to draw down upon the advocate a species of ostracism, Lady Morgan supported the good cause. When it was won, Rome forbade the reading of her books, and she felt the force of the compliment.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1 Dozen Quarts.	
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Quarts, and BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, both bottled by *J. J. Stone & Co.*, for sale. Appy to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD.—October Brew, expected by the end of March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c. :—

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. }	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,, 20
Do.	do	Pints	,, 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	,,	,, 38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30

SPIRITS—

Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
Do.	Julies Robins (30 year old)	,,	,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	,,
Do.	Hollands, 1st cask	,,	,,
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY & PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or examining special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or by remarks, to *think* and *reason* for herself on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following :—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ½ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ½ to 1½ ,,	,,	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	0	6
Do. do. do. 2½ ,,	,,	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Running Hooks and Saws	,,	3	0
Do. Hows	,,	0	12
Do. Trowels	Re. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 7 ,,	,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 ,,	,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 ,,	,,	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ ,,	,,	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 ,,	,,	15	0
Do. do. No. 2, 2½ ,,	,,	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 ,,	,,	15	8
Do. do. do. 4 ,,	,,	19	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ ,,	,,	6	8
Do. do. do. 2 ,,	,,	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,,	,,	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ ,,	,,	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 ,,	,,	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,,	,,	12	0

Sack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.

Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	,,	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	10	0
Do. do. do.	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	,,	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	,,	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 ,,	,,	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 ,,	,,	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 ,,	,,	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Warrior's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	,,	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	,,	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	,,	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing	per doz.	1	8
Do. Big pencils	,,	2	0
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	,,	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	,,	2	12
Bass Brooms	,,	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Re. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	4
Carriage Mops	,,	1	8
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Re. 4 to	3	0
Shot do.	Re. 5 to	8	0

Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces

Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	,,	12	8
Do. do. Bronzed	,,	15	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	,,	18	8
Hanging do. do. do.	,,	18	0

Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet

		20	0

Weather Cocks, with points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock

	each	50	0

Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c. per yard 1 0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Mahomedan Shops to Portico's.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

400	Pieces Grey Shirtings.	
700	,, ,, Long Cloths.	
500	,, ,, Madapollams.	
800	,, ,, Jacconets.	
200	,, ,, Domestics.	

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

On account of the concerned.

The following unclaimed Goods ex *Turon* and *Glenila*.

H J M— 26 Bales Gunnies.
No Mark— 117 Bundles do.
,, —3000 Loose Pieces do.
H M J— 156 Bags Sugar.
,, — 3 Bales Gunnies.

SALE OF THE GRANT BUILDINGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on the 9th of March at 2 P.M. (at the Office of the Secretary of the Colaba Company, on the premises) the two Blocks of Buildings known as the GRANT BUILDINGS and situated at the Arthur Buader.

Printed particulars as to the Lots and condition and terms of sale will be ready in a day or two, which intending purchasers will obtain from the undersigned on application.

Bombay, 19th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams, 2 Cases of Colored Chintz, a few Pieces of Trowser Cloth, &c. &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrless & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Cut Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 per doz., Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th February 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.
A few Europe-made Cuddy's Perambulaters, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent now improved Revolver case complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th February 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, few piece of Silk Damask for Couches &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchasers Moola Abdoolaly Sumsoodeen and Bera Tyebally Moola Husoobhoy, 226 Kegs of 25 lb Swedish Steel.

A few pairs colored Fancy and Leather Slippers, Boxes of Chessmen, Cheroot Cases, Telescopes, Fancy Neckties, Helmets, Straw, Cashmere, and Ladies' Riding Hats.

At 8 P.M.

If not previously disposed of, one Buggy and any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF TEAKWOOD WINDOWS, DOORS, BUILDING MATERIALS, &c. &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 20th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the late residence of Dr. Wilson, at Sheikwadi; near Gowalia Bunder's Tank, a quantity of new Teak Wood Venetian, Glass and Panel Doors and Windows, second-hand Posts, Rafters, Planks, several lots of sundry Teakwood, a Water Meter, Iron and Brass Bolts, Hinges, Water Pipes, Glasses, Screws, Nails, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF PATTAMARS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder, on account of the Estate of the late Megjee Luckhoo, deceased, by order of the Trustee, Scoonderdass Mooljee, the undermentioned two Puttamars, viz. :—

The Puttamar *Hurmutsaout*, of about 350 Candies burthen, Tindal Suddoo, with all her gear complete, in sea-going order.
The Puttamar *Ewmutsaout*, of about 175 Candies burthen, Tindal Pandoo, with all her gear complete, in sea-going order.
The above Puttamars have left the Malabar Coast on their way down to Bombay, and are expected to arrive here in about fifteen days, and the sale will take place if they arrive in time.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

In re Bezoo Balloo, an Insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, on account of the above named Insolvent :—

A House situate at Nowgur, at Mazagon, without the Fort, containing in admeasurement 175 yards, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the House of Sabooma Damoojee; on the west by the House of Baboo Bhicar Patell; on the north by the House of Palunjee Appoo; and on the south by the House of Suleman Thaker, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, a nearly new Mah